DEM'YANENKO, V. D. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "On the effectiveness factors of lowland peat and possible means for its more rational utilization in the southern UkSSR (1953-1957)." Kherson, 1958. 18 pp (Kishinev Agr Inst im M. V. Frunze), 250 copies (KL, 52-58, 104)

DEM'YANENKO, V.G. [Dem"ianenko, V.H.]

Mechanization of the operations in the manufacture of "khalva." Khar.prom. no.1:46 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Odesskogo oblastnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov.
(Odessa--Confectionery)

DEM'YANENKO, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; YEVTIKHIYEV, I.I., prof., otv.red.; ZHARIKOV, Yu.G., red.; SHCHEDRINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Forms and methods of collective farm supervision by the district executive committee] Formy i metody rukovodstva kolkhozami so storony raiispolkoma. Otv.red. I.I.Evtikhiev. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1960. 91 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Agricultural administration) (Collective farms)

DEM'YANENKO, Vladlen Nikolayevich; YUDANOV, Yu., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[The imperialistic struggle for rubber] Imperialisticheskaia bor'ba za kauchuk. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 101 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Rubber industry)

Dem'yanenko, V. O.

The stimulating action of humic acids on the life processes of higher plants. L. A. Khristeva and V. O. Dem'yanenko (Agr. Inst., Kherson). *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk. Ukr. R.S.R.* 1955, No. 1, 299-301(Russian summary, 301-2); cf. *C.A.* 48, 6064a.—In the absence of photosynthesis humic acids in conjunction with glucose and phosphate buffer lowered the C content of the plants. Glucose alone fed close to the roots of plants increased the C content. It was concluded that humic acids had no effect on C nutrition of higher plants.
B. S. Levine

MD

(1)

24.2500

65726
SOV/139-59-2-25/30

AUTHORS: Kucherenko, Ye.T., Dem'yanenko, V.P. and Tal'nova, G.N.

TITLE: The Effect of Ion Bambardment on the Electron Emission of an Oxide-Coated Cathode

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 160-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental study has been made of the effect of ion bombardment on the emission of a well activated oxide-coated cathode. The effect of the ion energy (in the range 100 to 600 ev) and the magnitude of the ion current (in the range 1 to 15 x 10^{-6} amp/cm^2) on the rate of decrease of the emission of an oxide-coated cathode working at a reduced temperature has been studied. The experiments were carried out using the tube shown in Fig 1. The construction of this instrument is similar to that described by Ptushinskiy (Ref 12). In Fig 1, 1 is the anode, 3 are tungsten cathodes and 2 are reflectors. The ion source 1-3 was filled with a chemically pure argon at a pressure of about 2 x 10^{-4} mm Hg. The ionization was carried out by the method described by Ardenne and Heil in Ref 13. The cathode under investigation 10 was placed immediately behind the ion

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The Effect of Ion Bombardment on the Electron Emission of an Oxide-Coated Cathode

extracting system 4-6. The electrode 8 was used to measure the change in the emission of the cathode. Special precautions were taken to remove other gases etc before the tube was filled with argon. It was found that for argon ions of up to 600 ev and ion current densities up to 15 μ amp/cm^2 noticeable fall in the emission is observed only at reduced cathode temperatures. At reduced temperature, the reduction in the emission depends strongly on the temperature, the ion energy and the ion current density. The following empirical relationships have been found

$$\alpha = \alpha_o e^{\frac{Q}{kT}}$$

and

$$I = I_o e^{-a(V_p - b)I_p t} \qquad (T = 990^\circ K)$$

where $\alpha = \left[\frac{d(\lg I/I_o)}{dt}\right]_{t=o}$; I is the current at a

Card 2/3 given time t; I_o is the initial current (t=o); V_p is the

The Effect of Ion Bombardment on the Electron Emission of an Oxide-Coated Cathode

ion energy; I_p is the ion current and a,b,Q are constants. The corresponding graphs are shown in Fig 6, 8 and 9. There are 9 figures and 18 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 7 English, 1 German and 4 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION:Kiyevskiy gosuniversitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T.G.Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1958

83269

S/109/60/005/009/016/026
E140/E455

26.2253

AUTHORS: Kucherenko, Ye.T., Dem'yanenko, V.P. and Tal'nova, G.N.

TITLE: Effects of Ion Bombardment on the Electron Emission from Oxide and Boride Cathodes

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.9, pp.1493-1499

TEXT: In continuation of work published in Ref.1, factory-produced plane cathodes 3 mm dia were tested. The electrical circuit indicated the cathode emissivity at very low temperatures both oscillographically and by a pointer instrument. The cathode was activized either by the usual method or by ion bombardment, as described in Ref.1. In studying the effects of ion bombardment on well-activized cathodes operated at very low temperature, it was found that the equilibrium emission is dependent on the ion beam parameters. Hence, the interaction of the ion with the cathode surface can hardly be attributed to simple disruption of the active layer; other elementary phenomena must be assumed to be also present. The authors consider the most probable processes to be dissociation of the oxide at the surface, connected with oxygen

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S/109/60/005/009/016/026
E140/E455

Effects of Ion Bombardment on the Electron Emission from Oxide and Boride Cathodes

evolution. This is partially confirmed by an exceedingly great increase of work function although the emissivity only decreases by a factor of 8. Further, if reactivation is neglected the logarithmic decrease of emission with time should be linear. However, in Fig.2 it is seen that this is not the case, although the initial rate of decrease agrees with the theoretical, neglecting reactivation. The studies of LaB_6 cathodes contradicted Lafferty's results (Ref.3) in that the effects of mercury ion bombardment were found to be reversible. Analysis of the present experimental material shows that LaB_6 cathodes at working temperatures are insensitive to bombardment by neon, argon and mercury ions in a range of energy up to 10 kV for argon, 3 V for neon and 2 kV for mercury, with beam currents 100 A/cm^2, 40 A/cm^2 and 25 A/cm^2 respectively. Changes in emissivity caused by ion bombardment at low temperature were reversible and it is assumed that they are connected with chemical changes in the surface state of the cathode. Acknowledgments are made to

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S/109/60/005/009/016/026
E140/E455

Effects of Ion Bombardment on the Electron Emission from Oxide and Boride Cathodes

N.D.Morgulis and student V.G.Avramenko for their assistance.
There are 8 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1959

Card 3/3

9,3120 (1003, 1138, 1331)
26,2314

33687
S/058/61/000/012/076/083
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Kucherenko, E. T., Dem'yanenko, V. P.

TITLE: Effect of ion bombardment on electron emission of oxide cathodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 406, abstract 12Zh18 (Visnyk Kyyivs'k. un-tu, 1960, no. 3, ser. fiz. ta khimiyi, no. 1 106 - 107, Ukr., Russ. summary)

TEXT: The effect of bombardment by argon ions with energies ranging from 100 to 800 ev on the electron emission of oxide cathodes with temperatures ranging from 725 to 1,070°K was investigated experimentally. It was found that in the initial moment the rate of electron-emission diminution is a linear function of ion-current density and ion energy and an exponential function of inverse temperature for constant values of ion-current density and ion energy. It was also found that the work function of oxide cathodes as determined by the Richardson method increases under the action of ion bombardment by a factor of 2, while cathode emission decreases by a factor of 7 - 8.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] D. Vinogradov

Card 1/1

KUCHERENKO, Ye.T.; AKHTYRSKAYA, Ye.V.; DEM'YANENKO, V.P.

Effect of the ion bombardment of inert gases and hydrogen on the electron emission of pressed cathodes. Radiotekh.i elektron. 8 no.2:279-287 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Cathodes) (Thermionic emission)

DEM'YANENKO, Ye.I., assistant

Clinical observations [illegible] vaginal portion of the cervix [illegible] therapy. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. [illegible] '63.

Late results of surgical treatment of [illegible] following preliminary radiotherapy. [illegible]

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekol[illegible] Rostovskogo med'tsinskogo [illegible].

MAKAROV, V., podpolkovnik; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I., mayor; DEM'YANENKO, Yu., kapitan

Physical exercises for signalmen. Voen. vest. 41 no.1:99-100 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:12)

ACC NR: AT6036548 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0147/0148

AUTHOR: Dem'yanenko, Yu. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in the execution of automated and nonautomated movements during simultaneous processing of sensory information [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: space communications, man machine system, biocybernetics

ABSTRACT: Experiments have shown that the sensory, motor, and intellectual components of working activity are related differently, depending on the type of work. In most cases the response reaction, after perception and processing of information in the man-machine system, is expressed in a definite motor act. In normal conditions, when there are sufficient pauses between individual reactions to changing conditions, the motor act follows sensory processing and there is minimal interference between the two processes.

Studies with human operators from varying occupations showed that

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000310110016-8"

ACC NR: AT6036548

when movements are highly automated, the operator can perceive a considerable amount of additional information without impairing the accuracy of his work. When a motor habit has not been established, perception of additional information leads to a decrease in the tempo of movements and a decrease in accuracy. The physical condition of the operator has a considerable effect on the work quality under these conditions. Operators in better physical condition were better able to perceive additional information without impairing their accuracy. With lack of time or operator fatigue, perception of additional information not required for the main program drops (but not to an identical degree in all subjects). In programs with highly automated movements, physically fit people can still perceive a definite volume of supplemenary information owing to the shorter motor component. In programs requiring finely coordinated movements, perception of additional sensory information led to disruption of the capacity for differential inhibition, which in turn quickens the tempo of work above optimum level, with simultaneous worsening of qualitative work indices. Once again, the capacity for differential inhibition was considerably less disrupted in people with better physical condition and an identical volume of perceived sensory information. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 17 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S.

Industrial sewerage of the Syava Wood Chemistry Combine. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.1:28-29 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Giproleskhim.
(Syava--Sewage--Purification)

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S.

Aeration plant for phenolic industrial wastes of the Asha Wood Chemistry Combine. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.6: 23-25 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Giproleskhim.
(Asha--Wood-using industries)
(Sewage disposal)

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S.

Plan for the purification of sewages of the Tayshet-Berezovskoye wood-chemical plant. Gidroliz.i lesokhim. prom. 13 no.3:27-28 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy lesokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Tayshet--Sewage--Purification)

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S.

Use of plywood pipes. Vod. i san. takh. no.3:12-13 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Pipe, Wooden)
(Neyvo-Rudyanka--Sewerage)

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S.

Proper selection of sites for river water intakes. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:34-35 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Water-supply engineering)

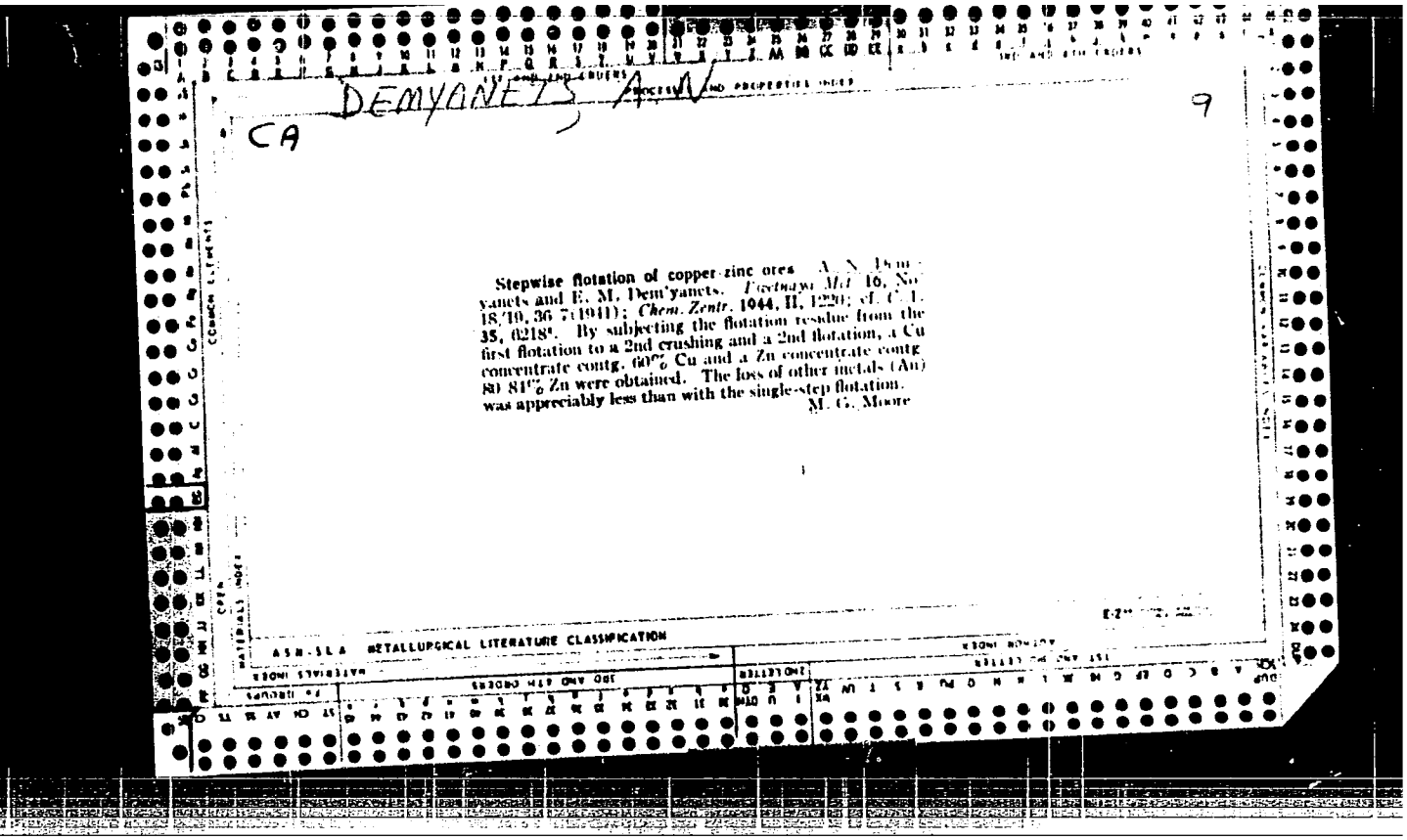
DEM'YANENKO, Yu. S.

Purification of the industrial wastes of the Vygoda Wood-Chemical Plant. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 14 no.2:26-27 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Giproleskhim.
(Vygoda--Sewage--Purification)
(Vygoda--Wood--Chemistry)

DEM'YANENKO, Yu.S., inzh.

Using schematic models of underground piping. Vod.i san.tekhn. no.10:31 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Engineering models) (Pipe)



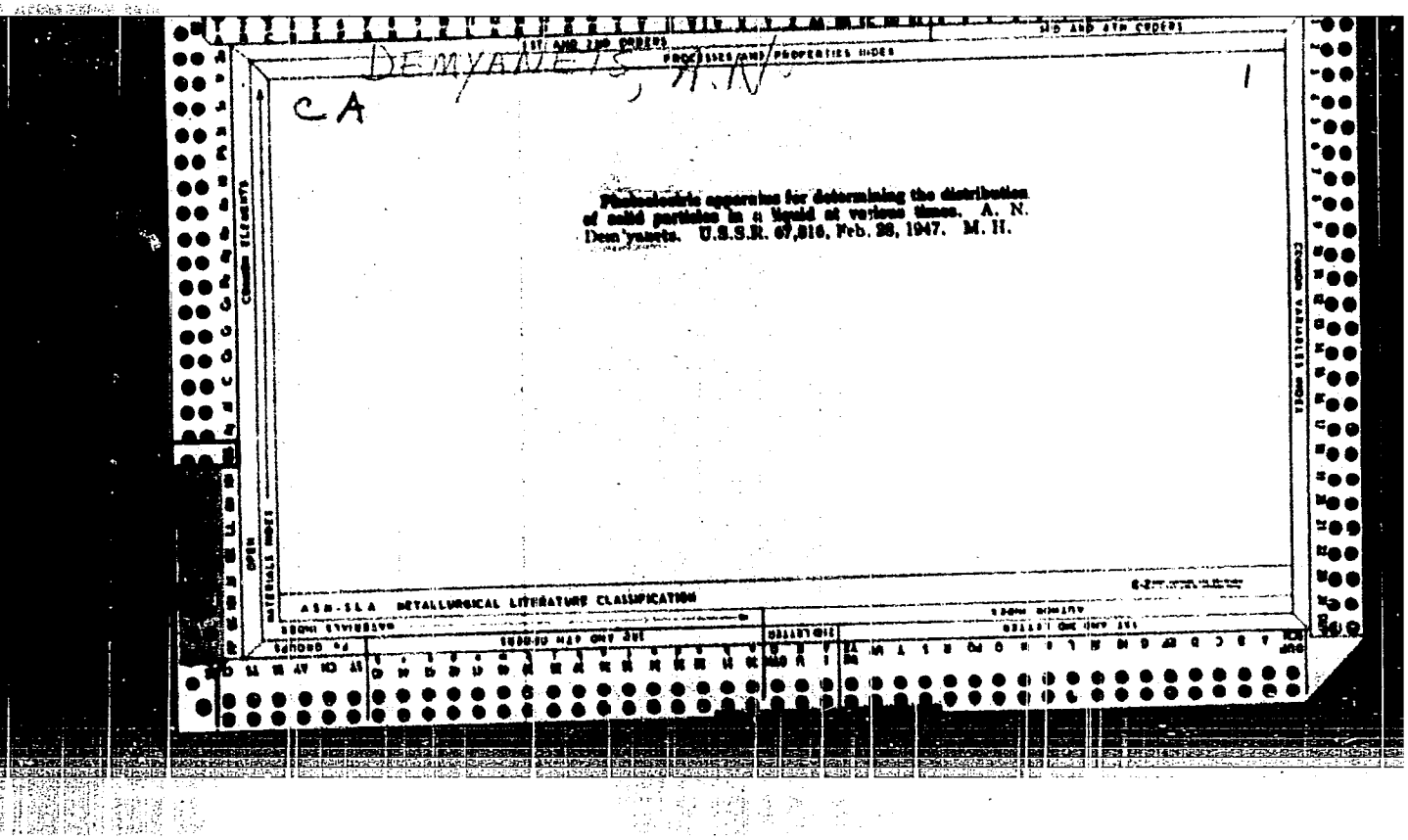
DEMYANETS, A. N.

CA

9

Stepwise flotation of copper-zinc ores. A. N. Demyanets and E. M. Dem'yanets. *Tsvetnaya Met.* 10, No. 18/10, 36-7(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1944, II, 1220; cf. C. A. 35, 6218[8]. By subjecting the flotation residue from the first flotation to a 2nd crushing and a 2nd flotation, a Cu concentrate contg. 60% Cu and a Zn concentrate contg. 80-81% Zn were obtained. The loss of other metals (Au) was appreciably less than with the single-step flotation.
M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SAPKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBROV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEM'YANETS, L.A., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEKHANOV, N.K., inzh.

Electrohydraulic voltage regulators on arc furnaces for the manufacture of ferroalloys. Vest. i gornorud. prom. no.4:19-25 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Sapko, Vobrov, Dem'yanets). 2. Zaporozhskiy zavod ferrosplavov (for Kravchenko, Dekhanov).

(Electric furnaces) (Automatic control)

SAPKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBROV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEM'YANETS, L.A., inzh.; DEKHANOV, N.M., inzh.; VOLKOV, V.F., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; BOYTSOV, L.I., inzh.; SEMENOVICH, B.V., inzh.; FRISH, M.I., inzh.

Investigating power regulators with electromechanical and electrohydraulic drives on ferroalloy refining furnaces. Stal' 22 no.4:321-324 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric furnaces)

DEM'YANETS, L.A., inzh.; KHOIMETSKIY, I.L., inzh.; STOROZHIK, L.A., inzh.

Operating a mobile rotary car dumper. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.9:33-35 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

LITVIN, B.N.; DEM'YANETS, L.N.

Synthesis of cancrinite single crystals. Kristallografiia 6 no.5:799-800 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Cancrinite crystals--Growth)

39863

S/070/62/007/004/015/016
E132/E435

15.2110

AUTHORS: Litvin, B.N., Dem'yanets, L.N.

TITLE: The production of single crystals of nepheline by a hydrothermal method

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.4, 1962, 643-644

TEXT: Nepheline, $NaAlSiO_4$, is a silicate with a continuous framework of $(Al,Si)O_4$ tetrahedra. It transforms at 1248°C to α-carnegieite. Crystals of nepheline have been grown hydrothermally in an autoclave from seeds of natural nepheline and pure chemicals (the particular compounds and quantities are not stated). The growth method was that of temperature drop (E. Buehler and A.C. Walker. Growing Quartz. Bell Telephone Publication, 1949). The growth rate appeared to be proportional to temperature in the interval 300 to 525°C. As long as the pressure was above 300 atm it had little effect on the growth rate. Nepheline can be grown even in the presence of carbonates if a seed is used but if a cancrinite seed is introduced the cancrinite grows. Sometimes natrodawyne ($Na_8Al_6Si_6O_{24}(OH)_2$) was also found. Nepheline crystals grew as regular hexagonal

Card 1/2

The production of single ...

prisms with the faces (10$\bar{1}$1) (sic), at a rate of 0.2 to 0.5 mm/day perpendicular to the face (0001). The best temperature was 350 to 450°C. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

Card 2/2

DEM'YANETS, L.N.; GARASHINA, L.S.; LITVIN, B.N.

Crystallization of wulfenite ($PbMoO_4$) under hydrothermal conditions. Kristalografiia 8 no.5:800-803 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4040565 S/2564/64/004/000/0162/0167

AUTHOR: Litvin, B. N.; Dem'yanets, L. N.; Garashina, L. S.

TITLE: Crystallization of alkaline-earth molybdates under hydrothermal conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 4, 1964, 162-167

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, alkaline earth molybdate, barium molybdate crystal, calcium molybdate crystal, strontium molybdate crystal, hydrothermal growth, powellite crystal

ABSTRACT: Alkaline-earth molybdate crystals have great potential for use as laser materials. Owing to the rarity of natural crystals of this type, much interest has been displayed in the possibilities for growing artificial alkaline-earth molybdate crystals. In the present study calcium, strontium, and barium molybdate crystals were grown hydrothermally from acidic or alkaline solutions. Previously, only calcium molybdate (powellite) had been synthesized under

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040565

hydrothermal conditions. Growth experiments were conducted in an autoclave at 450—500C. The temperature gradient was 20C and the pressure 1400—1600 atm. Under these conditions, recrystallization of chemically pure molybdates from alkaline (NaOH) solutions yielded $CaMoO_4$, $SrMoO_4$, and $BaMoO_4$ crystals with dimensions of 2, 3—4, and 5 mm, respectively. Recrystallization from acidic alkaline chloride solutions was comparably successful only with $BaMoO_4$. Less successful were the experiments with synthesis of $BaMoO_4$ and $SrMoO_4$ from $Ba(OH)_2$ or $Sr(OH)_2$ and molybdic acid. Crystallographic x-ray data are given and crystalline forms shown for all crystals. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 02Jul64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043200 S/0070/64/009/004/0582/0583

AUTHOR: Dem'yanets, L. N.; Litvin, B. N.

TITLE: Feasibility of hydrothermal synthesis of cadmium tungstate

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 582-583

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium tungstate, activated cadmium tungstate, single crystal growth, hydrothermal crystal growth, cadmium tungstate crystal, cadmium tungstate phosphor, luminescent cadmium tungstate

ABSTRACT: Preliminary data are given on the synthesis of cadmium tungstate crystals from a mixture of oxides ($CdO + WO_3$) and recrystallization of $CdWO_4$ or Cr^{3+} and Fe^{3+} activated $CdWO_4$ phosphors from solution under hydrothermal conditions. These hydrothermal crystallization experiments with $CdWO_4$ were carried out for the first time in view of indications in the literature as to possible uses of $CdWO_4$ single crystals in scintillation counters and of Fe^{3+} activated $CdWO_4$ as millimetric range masers. The composition of the charge, solvent, and operating conditions are given for each experiment. Also, the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043200

composition, color, and dimensions of the synthesized crystals are indicated. Crystals grown from solutions of the stoichiometric CdO + WO_3 mixture in lithium chloride + ammonium chloride contained a large proportion of tungsten polyoxide; those from NaOH solutions contained metallic cadmium. The best crystals (7 x 4 x 2 mm) were grown from lithium chloride solution. Some of the $CdWO_4$ crystals were transparent and luminescent on ultraviolet excitation. The colored crystals contained various impurities (Fe, Mn, Cr, Ti). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov63 ATD PRESS: 3086 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, GC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 58707-65 EWA(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/[illegible]/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/LHB

ACCESSION NR: AP5016592 UR/0363/65/001/005/0758/0762
546.48'786 + 546.41'786

AUTHOR: Dem'yanets, L. N.; Tombak, M. I.

TITLE: x-ray diffraction study and some optical characteristics of the system calcium tungstate - cadmium tungstate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no.5, 1965, 758-762

TOPIC TAGS: calcium tungstate, cadmium tungstate, xray diffraction, tungstate optical property, scheelite, xray fluorescence

ABSTRACT: The samples were prepared by heating a mixture of $CaWO_4$, $CdCO_3$, and tungstic acid. The unit lattice parameters of $CaWO_4$ - $CdWO_4$ samples, obtained by x-ray diffraction, showed that Cd^{2+} substitutes Ca^{2+} isomorphously in the structure of scheelite up to 65 mole % of $CdWO_4$ introduced. Parameters a and c decrease linearly with increasing $CdWO_4$ content from 0 to 65 mole %, confirming the formation of solid solutions in this concentration range. As the $CdWO_4$ content increases, the peak of the x-ray fluorescence spectrum is shifted smoothly toward longer wavelengths. The straight line representing this shift as a function of $CdWO_4$ content shows a break at about 65 mole %, indicating

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016592

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the formation of a solid solution with the limiting composition $Ca_{0.35}Cd_{0.65}WO_4$. Excitation spectra showed similar changes (the band at 300 mμ appears at 45 mole % $CdWO_4$). The formation of the solid solution (Cd, Ca)WO_4 with the structure of wolframite does not occur. "The authors thank A. M. Gurvich for helpful suggestions and for reviewing the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR); Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Minzdrava RSFSR (State X-Ray and Radiology Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of Health, RSFSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, OP

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

DEM'YANETS, L.N.; TOMMAK, M.I.

X-ray diffraction study and some optical characteristics of the system $CaWO_4$ - $CdWO_4$. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:758-762 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

L 07904-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6024674 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/004/0686/0689

AUTHOR: Chichagov, A. V.; Dem'yanets, L. N.; Ilyukhin, V. V.; Belov, N. V. 39 B

ORG: Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR); Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Synthesis and crystal structure of cadmium molybdate 27 27

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 686-689

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, molybdate, crystallization, exchange reaction, stoichiometry, crystal lattice structure

ABSTRACT: The single crystals of $CdMoO_4$ were the product of hydrothermal crystallization in the systems CdO-MoO_3-MCl-H_2O (M = Li, Na, K). The synthesis was in an autoclave with working chamber volume 45 -- 50 cm^3, at pressure 1,000 -- 1,500 atm for 3 -- 5 days. During the hydrothermal synthesis, in addition to the dissolution of the components, their transport, and crystallization of the cadmium molybdate in the cold zone of the autoclave, an exchange reaction between $CdMoO_4$ and LiCl was observed in the liquid phase at LiCl concentrations larger than 20%, with formation of a mixed Li-, Cd-molybdate of constant but non-stoichiometric composition. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 548.736.4

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ACC NR: AP6024674

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single crystals were colorless, with dimensions up to 5 mm, with tetragonal lattice having parameters a = 5.17, c = 11.19 Å (Z = 4), space group $C_{4h}^6 = I4_1/a$. Diagrams of the structure and tables of the coordinates of the atoms and of the interatomic distances are presented. The properties are compared with those of other molybdates. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 ak

DEM'YANETS, P.F.

SATSYPEROV, F.A. [deceased]; DEM'YANETS, P.F.; ZABOLOTNAYA, Ye.S.; IVANINA, L.I.; LESKOV, A.I.; MAL'TSEVA, M.V.; TURCVA, A.D., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; ITSKOV, N.Ya., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; ZHUKOV, G.I., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Digitalis] Naperstianka. Pod red. N.IA.Itskova i A.D.Turovoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1954. 219 p. (MLRA 8:5)
(Digitalis)

DEM'YANETS, P.F.

Culture of Securinega suffruticosa. Med.prom. 12 no.3:24-26 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy.
(SECURINEGA)

DEM'YANETS P. F.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil Bearing. Toxins.
ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, No. 18[illegible]

AUTHOR : Dem'yanets, P.F.
INST. : All-Union Inst. of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils
TITLE : The Securinega Suffruticosa Culture

ORIG. PUB. : Med. prom-st' SSSR, 1958, No.8, 24-2[illegible]

ABSTRACT : The work at the All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils is described in the study of the biological properties of Securinega suffruticosa (Pall.) Rehd. (synonym of S. ramiflora Müll-Arg.) and in developing methods of its cultivation as a medicinal crop for introduction into sovkhozes. Indication is given of the commercial quality of the plant raw material in relation to the cultivation methods and harvesting times. The

CARD: 1/3

189

COUNTRY
CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, No 1872

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

First industrial plantation of S. suffruticosa were made in 1956 and 1957 at the experimental base of the All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils and the "Moldavskiy" Sovkhoz. In 1958 the Medicinal Industry Trust (Lekras-trest) adopted the plan of planting this crop in a number of sovkhozes, providing a beginning to the industrial output of securinine. This new alkaloid which has the formula $C_{13}\,_{15}O_2N$ acts, according to pharmacological

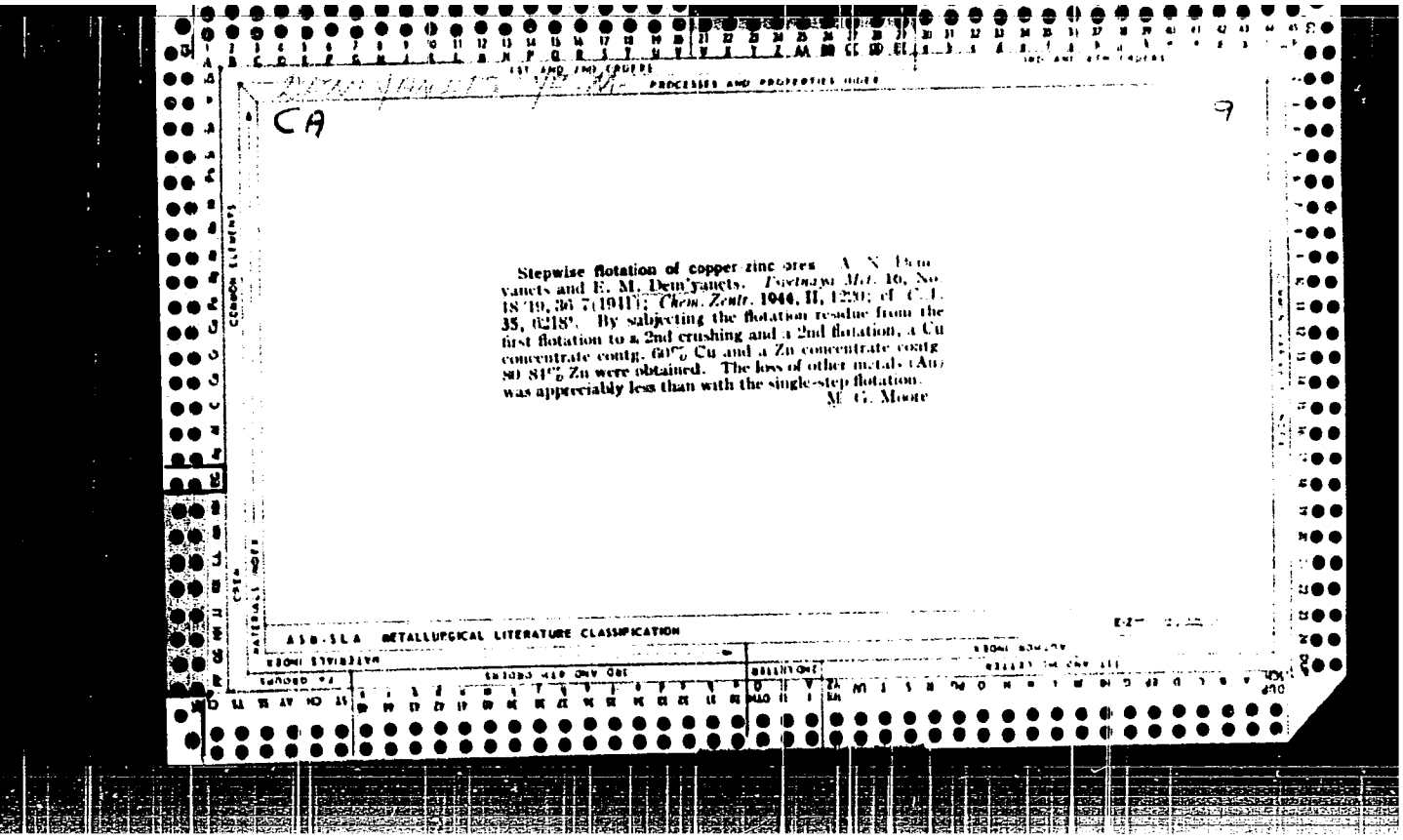
CARD: 2/3

SIMIRENKO, Lev Platonovich [deceased]; SHEFEL'SKIY, A.I., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk, glav. red.; KOVTUN, I.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zam. glav. red.; POSTYUK, A.V., zam. glav. red.; RODIONOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk, zam. glav. red.; DEM'YANETS, Ye.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red. toma; LISOVENKO, L.T., kand. biol. nauk, nauchnyy sotr., red. toma; NIKONENKO, M.N., kand. biol. nauk, red. toma; POSTOYUK, A.V., red.; DEREVYANKO, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Pomology in three volumes; apple, pear, stone fruits] Pomologiia v trekh tomakh; iablonia, grusha, kostochkovye porody. Kiev, Izd-vo Ukrainskoi Akad. sel'khoz. nauk. Vol.1. [Apple] IAblonia. 1961. 578 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva (for Dem'yanets, Lisovenko).

(Apple--Varieties)



CA

9

Stepwise flotation of copper-zinc ores. A. N. Ivanov and E. M. Demyanets. *Tsvetnaya Met.* 16, No. 18/19, 36-7(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1946, II, 1230; cf. C. A. 35, 6218⁸. By subjecting the flotation residue from the first flotation to a 2nd crushing and a 2nd flotation, a Cu concentrate contg. 60% Cu and a Zn concentrate contg. 80-84% Zn were obtained. The loss of other metals (Au) was appreciably less than with the single-step flotation.
M. G. Moore

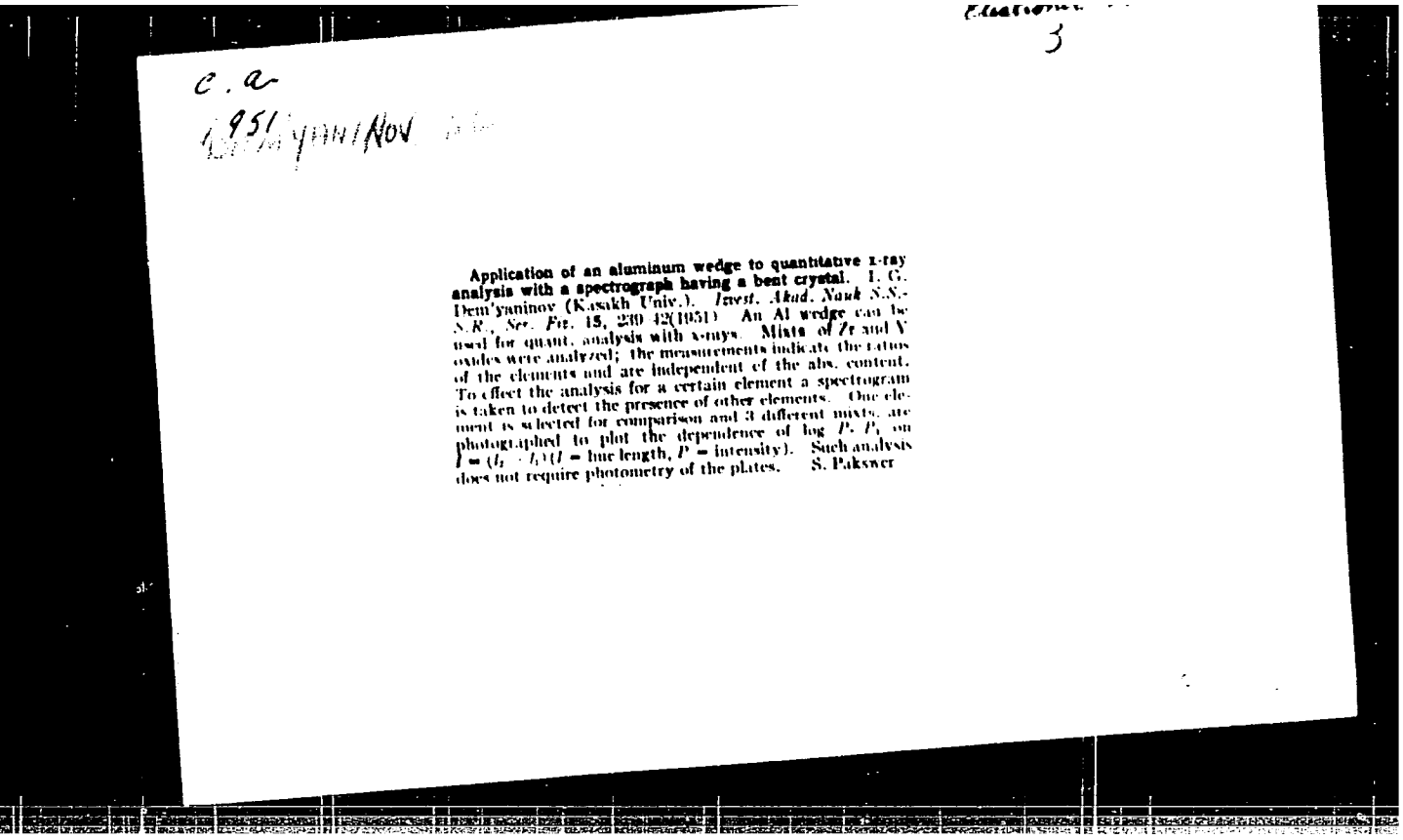
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DEMYANIK, K.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.

The S.M. Kirov Electrolytic Zinc Plant in Chelyabinsk is 25 years old. TSvet. met. 33 no.6:18-20 Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Chelyabinsk—Zinc—Electrometallurgy)

DEMYANIK, K.L.

Quality of zinc concentrates from Ural ore dressing plants and complete utilization of the raw material. TSvet. met. 35 no.7:19-20 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ural Mountains--Zinc ores)
(Ore dressing)



c.a
1951 JAN/NOV

3

Application of an aluminum wedge to quantitative x-ray analysis with a spectrograph having a bent crystal. I. G. Dem'yanov (Kazakh Univ.). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 15, 230-42(1951). An Al wedge can be used for quant. analysis with x-rays. Mixts. of Zr and V oxides were analyzed; the measurements indicate the ratios of the elements and are independent of the abs. content. To effect the analysis for a certain element a spectrogram is taken to detect the presence of other elements. One element is selected for comparison and 3 different mixts. are photographed to plot the dependence of log P_1-P_2 on $l = (l_2 - l_1)/l$ = line length, P = intensity). Such analysis does not require photometry of the plates. S. Paksver

DEM'YANIKOV, I. G.

"Rapid Method of Quantitative X-ray Spectrum Analysis"

Transactions of the Inst. of Nuclear Physics, Kazakh SSR, Acad. Sci. Trudy, v. i., Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz SSR, 1958,

This vol. contains results of research at the Inst. of Nuclear Physics for the years 1954-56.

SOV/25-59-1-19/51

AUTHOR: Dem'yanikov, I.G., Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Deputy Director of the Institute

TITLE: The Atomic Center of Kazakhstan (Atomnyy tsentr Kazakhstana)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 1, pp 33 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institute of Nuclear Physics was organized at the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences for the study of physical and chemical research, and control methods for production processes based on the utilization of nuclear energy and marked atoms. The building of a reactor with great experimental possibilities is planned for the new institute. Horizontal channels for the study of neutron spectra and their interaction with atoms of various elements are also planned in this reactor. Moreover, a cyclotrone is to be built in this institute for the acceleration of charged ions, and the study of the reactions of protons, deutrons, alpha-

Card 1/2

particles, etc. with various nuclei in cases of interaction. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, Alma-Ata)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; NAYMARK, L.E.

Present state and prospects for the expansion of optical and X-ray spectrum analysis methods. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:67-75 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Spectrum analysis)
(X-ray spectroscopy)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.

Effect of voltages on the line contrast of X-ray spectra. Zav. lab. 26 no.5:645 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(X Rays--Spectra)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; MELIKHOV, V.D.

Combined X-ray spectroscopic and radiometric analysis of ores and minerals for the uranium and thorium content. Zav.lab. 27 no.9:1109-1110 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.
(Uranium--Analysis) (Thorium--Analysis)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; PARAMONOV, P.F.

Allowance for the effect of elements in a sample on the line intensity in X-ray spectroscopic analysis. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:40-43 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(X-Ray spectroscopy)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.

X-ray spectrum analysis of chloride solutions by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:95-97 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(X-ray spectroscopy) (Chlorides--Analysis)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; BEGIM.V, T.

Quantitative determination of Mn, Cu, Mb in metallurgical products by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:165-170 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.

Dependence of the intensity of the analytical lines of zinc on the surface density of the emitter and interfering elements of the sample during analysis by secondary X-ray spectra. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:179 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.
(Zinc—analysis) (X-ray spectroscopy)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.

Analysis of the products of nonferrous metallurgy by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:210-214 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.A.; BEGIMOV, T.B.

Effect of phase constitution on the results of analysis by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 10:105-109 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of various factors on the accuracy of determining iron in products of nonferrous metallurgy by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:215-219 '64. (MIRA 18.4)

DEMYANKO, A.V.

Cadmium plating of cast iron articles with following chromium coating. Mashinostroitel' no. 5:36 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 33170-65 EWT(1) IJP(c) S/0057/65/035/002/0186/0195

ACCESSION NR: AP5005216

AUTHOR: Tarantin, N.I.; Dem'yanov, A.V.

TITLE: On the design of double focusing magnetic spectrometers

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.2, 1965, 186-195

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, magnetic field, particle beam, particle spectrometry

ABSTRACT: Focusing in the direction perpendicular to the plane of symmetry by the fringe field of a uniform field magnetic spectrometer is discussed in detail with the finite extent of the fringe field taken into account. It is shown that the focusing effect of the fringe field is equivalent to that of two thin lenses located at the entrance and exit edges of the field, and the parameters of these lenses, as well as those of the equivalent single thick lens are calculated for the case that the magnetic field strength decreases linearly with distance in the fringe region. The conditions for both linear focusing (reduction of the width of a broad beam of parallel particles) and angular focusing (imaging of the source) are derived. The practical solution of these equations is discussed in some detail and charts are presented to facilitate computations. Orig.art.has: 25 formulas and 3

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L 33170-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005218

figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, EM

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

DEMYANKO, A.V., inzh.

Application of heated paint and varnish coatings. Mashinostroenie no.1:80-82 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 23989-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6007810 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0041/0045

AUTHORS: Tarantin, N. I.; Dem'yanov, A. V. 46 B

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: Design of magnetic analyzer of a mass separator

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 41-45

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic analyzer, mass spectrometer, ion interaction, ion beam focusing

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the design of the magnetic analyzer of the mass separator constructed at the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions of OIYaI for mass-number identification of radioactive nuclei produced in reactions induced by heavy accelerated ions. The mass separator itself is described elsewhere (PTE, 1966, no. 2, in press). The magnetic analyzer employs first-order double focusing and is built around a commercial electromagnet (SP-57). The ion beam is focused in magnets of the sector type with plane-parallel gap by means of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.384.8;539.16

L 23989-66
ACC NR: AP6007810

interaction between the moving ion and the horizontal component of the stray magnetic field when the ion crosses the edge of the magnet at an oblique angle. The factors governing the choice of dimensions for such an analyzer are first discussed, followed by an analysis of methods of improving the focusing. The analyzing ability of the designed analyzer is compared with that of other designs and it is expected that the magnetic analyzer should provide a resolution of 400 -- 250 simultaneously in a mass-number range $M + \Delta M = 100\% \pm 10\%$. A beam with a vertical dimension up 55 mm should be reduced to a small spot in the focal plane.. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

SHAFERMAN, M.; ROYZ, A.; DEMYANKO, F.

Assembling and operating MUKZ-35 feed mills. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.6:17-18 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskiy otdel Kaluzhskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Shaferman). 2. Vyselkovskiy khlebopriyemnyy punkt Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Royz, Demyanko).
(Feed mills)

DEM'YANKO, K.

Under the sign of advanced technology. Mest.prom. i khud.promys. 2 no.9:14-15 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Direktor Metalloprokatnogo zavoda, g. Stalino.
(Donetsk--Metallurgical plants)

DEM'YANKO, M.; YEGOROV, M.

New duplicating method of accounting for goods and materials with the aid of billing machines. Bukhg.uchet 14 no.7:48-53 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Nachal'nik mashinoschetnoy stantsii Gosudarstvennogo universal'nogo magazina, Moskva (for Dem'yanko).
(Retail trade--Accounting) (Machine accounting)

BARABASHCHUK, O.V.; BAKHMUT, P.G. [Bakhmut, P.H.]; GUBINA, K.M. [Hubina, K.M.]; DEMYANKO, M.D.; KALITA, S.M.; KARACHENTSEVA, L.S.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I.; KORZACHENKO, M.N.; LITVINOVA, N.M. [Litvienova, N.M.]; SOKOLOVA, M.I.; STORONSKAYA, O.Y. [Storons'ka, O.I.]; TRINKINA, N.V.; TONKIKH, P., otv. za vypusk; MARCHENKOV, S., red.; KURITSA, G. [Kuritsa, H.], tekhn.red.

[Economy of Drogobych Province; statistical collection] Narodne hospodarstvo Drohobyts'koi oblasti; statystychnyi zbirnyk. Drohobych, 1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Drogobych (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Drogobychskoy oblasti (for all except Tonkikh, Marchenkov, Kuritsa).
(Drogobych Province--Statistics)

DEM'YANKOV, A.G.; BAKHANOVICH, V.G.

Rare closed intestinal injury. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.2:60-61 F '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Kletskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach D.P.Shents).
(INTESTINES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

AFANAS'YEV, N.G. [Afanas'iev, M.H.]; DEM'YANOV, A.V. [Dem"ianov, O.V.]

Electron beam current integrator. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:36-38 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.
(Electron beams--Measurement)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Polyethylene brine coil. Khol.tekh. 40 no.6:44-45 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

DEM'IANKOV, N.V.

Organizatsiia gruzovoi raboty na zheleznodorozhnom transporte; khladotransport. /Organization of freight operations on railroads; refrigerated transport/. Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia vtuzov zhel-dor. transporta. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1947. 275 p. illus. "Technical manual on refrigerated transport."

DLC: TF477.D4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department. Washington. 1952. Unclassified.

DEM'YANKOV, N.; L'VITSYN, N.

Increasing the rate of thawing of ice forms. Khol. tekh. 29, sp-de '52. (no 2).

POTAPOV,V.P.;BARKAN,I.N.; DEM'YANKOV,N.V.; KANSHIN,M.D.; L'VITSYN,N.F.; MASTERITSYN,N.N.; NOZDRIN,A.A.; PADNYA,V.A.; RIDEL',E.I.; FERAPONTOV,G.V.; SHAMAYEV,M.F.; SHATSKAYA,E.P.; SHAVKIN,G.B., inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV,P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Advanced methods in shipment and commercial handling of goods] Peredovye metody truda gruzovykh i kommercheskikh rabotnikov, Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 286 p. (MIRA 9:2)

(Material handling) (Transportation--Equipment and supplies)

[illegible]

DEM'YANKOV, N., inzhener; NEKRUTMAN, S., inzhener.

The operation of railroad refrigerator cars having mechanical refrigeration. Khol.tekh.33 no.1:29-32 Ja Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Refrigerator cars)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods of controlling freezing of freight loaded in bulk.
Zhel. dor. transp. 38 no.11:39-44 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Railroads--Freight--Cold weather conditions)

AUTHORS: Dem'yankov, N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, 66-1-5/26
Anufriyev, M., Engineer and Nekrutman, S., Eng.

TITLE: On using semi-conductor resistance thermometers on refrigerated trains. (O primenenii poluprovodnikovykh termometrov soprotivleniya na pcyezdakh-refrizheratorakh).

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering), 1957, No.1, pp.19-21 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The Soviet industry manufactures thermistors with resistance variations of 5 to 10% and variations in the temperature coefficients of 1 to 2%; these variations are too large to allow interchangeability of such thermistors. For eliminating this drawback the Leningrad Technological Institute of the refrigeration industry (Leningradskiy Tekhnologicheskiy Institut Kholodil'noy Promyshlennosti) applies an intermediate circuit connected between the thermistor and the input terminals of the metering apparatus. This Institute has proposed a design of a thermistor, which in a single u n i t, is combined with the interchangeability circuit. In comparing the thermistor characteristic $R_t = f(t)$ it is advisable to apply a potentiometric method of metering of this resistance, since that method is simple

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On using semi-conductor resistance thermometers on refrigerated trains. (Cont.) 66-1-5/26

and accurate, eliminating the necessary correction for the resistance of the leads. Fig.1 shows the circuit for measuring the thermistor resistance by means of a potentiometer, Fig.2 shows a 2-pole system of connecting the thermistors to the interchangeability circuit in an unbalanced Whitstone bridge. This circuit yielded temperature measurements with an accuracy of fractions of a centigrade as against 3 C of the currently used temperature measuring apparatus.
There are 2 figures and 2 references, both of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

66-2-7/22

AUTHOR: Dem'yankov, N.

TITLE: Equipment for continuous ice block production. (Ustanovka dlya nepreryvnogo proizvodstva blochnogo l'da.)

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering) 1957, No.2, pp. 36-40 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The refrigeration laboratory of the Moscow Institute of Railway Transportation Engineers (Moscovskiy Institut Inzhenerov Zheleznodorozhnogo Transport) has built and tested an installation for continuous production of block ice. It consists of 4 ice moulds (Fig. 1) which are distributed in one row on the frame as a separate unit. It can be installed in the laboratory, feeding to the unit ammonia, water and electricity from existing systems. The internal dimensions of the mould are 200 x 200 mm at the top, 30 x 30 mm at the bottom and a height of 245 mm. The cross section of the finished ice block is 200 x 200 mm. The installation has been built on the suggestion of the author of the paper and V.P. Siderov and A.N. Khmelinin. The principle has been applied for the first time by the W. German firm, A. Ziehmann, Stuttgart, in accordance with patents of Dr. Huber ("Die Kalte-Industrie", No.3, 1935). The prototype installation and its performance are des-

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Equipment for continuous ice block production. (Cont.) 66-2-7/22

cribed in some detail. A considerable problem is the force required to tear the ice away from the mould walls. It was established that the force of adhesion of the ice to polystyro is only 2 kg/cm^2, i.e., only 1/10 of that applicable to metals. From the point of view of freezing on of ice to the walls, polishing of the mould surface and the magnitude of the angle between the planes of the piston and the mould are of considerable importance. The output of one mould is 250 to 260 kg of ice per 24 hours assuming a boiling point of the ammonia of -15 C and an average increase of the ice column per piston stroke of 2.5 mm. On the basis of the prototype installation a 3-waggon mobile ice factory is to be built; the middle waggon is to contain the machinery whilst the two external waggons will contain the moulds for continuous ice production and ice storage space. The machinery is to include two IC engines operating on Diesel fuel, one ammonia compressor 4AY-15 of 175 000 kcal/hour capacity; condensation temperature +30 C, evaporation temperature -15 C, r.p.m. of the compressor 575, evaporation condenser with a heat transfer surface of 95 m^2. This new mobile ice factory is to supply 30 tons of ice per day at a cost 45% lower than in existing ice factories. There are 8 figures and 2 Slavic references.

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AVAILABLE:

DEM'YANKOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Moscow Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers. Khol.tekh. 34 no.3:37 Jl-S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Moscow--Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Study and teaching)

Dem'yankov, N.V.

DEM'YANKOV, N.V. dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Ways of increasing the productivity of ice plants. Trudy MIIT no.86: 319-378 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Icehouses)

12(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2972

Dem'yankov, Nikolay Vladimirovich, and Vasiliy Alekseyevich Abramov

Kholodil'nyye mashiny i sooruzheniya (Refrigeration Machinery and Establishments) Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1959. 434 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye.S. Shishlykov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Ye.N. Bobrova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in railroad tekhnikums specializing in refrigeration in rail transport. It may also be of interest to personnel working with refrigeration cars.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the operating cycles, design, and operation of refrigeration machinery and installations. Problems of construction installations and icehouses in the railroad network are discussed. Information on the air conditioning and mechanical refrigeration of refrigerator cars is presented. Types of refrigeration equipment and such basic components as compressors and evaporators are examined. The properties of brines and refrigerants in general use are enumerated. There is also a brief description of a refrigerating unit using solar energy. Review questions follow each chapter. The text contains a number of drawings illustrating refrigeration machinery and auxiliary equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are 52 references, all Soviet.

Card 1/12

DEM'YANKOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSAO I-KHAI[TS'ao I-hai], inzh.

Effectiveness of overhead tanks in refrigerator cars. Khol.tekh. 36 no.1:49-50 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhnerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. (Refrigerator cars)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rate and order of supplying refrigerator-cars with salt. Khol. tekh. 38 no.2:55-56 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Refrigerator cars)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaporative condensers. Khol. tekh. 38 no.5:59-60 S-O '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Condensers (Vapors and gases))

OSADCHUK, Grigoriy Ivanovich; FAYERSHTEYN, Yuliy Oskarovich; DEM'YANKOV, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; ANIKIN, S.V., inzh., retsenzent; BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of trains with refrigeration equipment]Remont poezdov s mashinnym okhlazhdeniem. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 286 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Refrigerator cars--Maintenance and repair)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Brine coil made from polyethylene. Zhel.-dor.transp. 45 no.12:80 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

DEM'YANKOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; ABRAMOV, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; SHISHKIN, G.S., red.

[Refrigerating machinery and units] Kholodil'nye mashiny i ustanovki. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 410 p. (MIRA 17:6)

DEM'YANKOV, N. V.

Ice molds made from glass plastics. Plast. massy no. 5:62-64 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

DEM'YANKOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; FURMAN, Ye.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ice molds made from glass plastics. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.3: 85 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

05379

AUTHOR: Dem'yanov, A.P. SOV/106-59-8-11/12

TITLE: Single-sideband Equipment Using Semiconductor Diodes

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 8, pp 78 - 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Single-sideband, radio-telephony has acquired considerable importance in modern radio communications and the phase-compensation method of forming the single-sideband signal has been examined in the technical literature. This method is obtained by the so-called multiphase modulators. The article describes a multiphase modulator circuit which uses semiconductors for the non-linear elements. The circuit of a single-sideband equipment with a four-phase modulator using semiconductor diodes is shown in Figure 1. The elements of the equipment are: a wideband, high-frequency phase-shifter, a wideband, audio-frequency phase-shifter and a four-phase modulator with a resonance load R_H (LC circuit). The circuit is then described in more detail. Figure 2 shows the vector diagram of the modulated currents in the resonant load R_H when the upper sideband is

Card1/2

Single-sideband Equipment Using Semiconductor Diodes

separated out. The circuit can be balanced by the use of three independent controls denoted on the circuit (Figure 1) by the numbers 1, 2 and 3 .
The circuit was checked experimentally in the frequency band 1 - 2 Mc/s. No special difficulties were encountered in suppressing the second sideband to a level of 40 db and the carrier-frequency suppression was better still.
There are 2 figures and 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

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TITLE: An electron beam current integrator

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TEXT: An apparatus is described which is intended for the measurement of beam currents in a linear electron accelerator for maximum energies of 100, 400 and 2000 Mev in the range of 10^{-8} to 10^{-10} A. The Faraday cylinder is the most accurate means of measuring beam currents but for use with high energy beams its dimensions and mass become large as it is necessary to absorb all the charged components resulting from the passage of the beam through the absorber. In addition it must be near to the target in order to collect the divergent beam and this is likely to introduce distortion. The method described is based on the monitoring of secondary electrons produced when the primary electron beam is passed through aluminium foils. The apparatus consists of two assemblies of aluminium foils with ten pieces in each, which are interleaved in the same way as an air condenser. The one foil assembly acts as an emitter and the other as a

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